Amendments to Specification

Please change the title of the invention as follows:
--- METHOD FOR PRODUCING ORGANIC EL DISPLAY ---

Please replace a paragraph **[0001]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0001] The present invention relates to ~~an organic Electro Luminescence (EL) display having a high resolution and excellent visibility and used for a wide range of applications such as a display of a mobile terminal or an industrial meter, and~~ a method for manufacturing ~~the organic EL~~ an organic Electro Luminescence (EL) display having a high resolution and excellent visibility and used for a wide range of applications such as a display of a mobile terminal or an industrial meter.

Please replace paragraphs **[0037]** and **[0038]** with the following amended paragraphs:

[0037] When the second electrode 112 is used as the cathode, the second electrode 112 is made of a material having a low work function for injecting electrons efficiently. It is also necessary that the second electrode 112 is transparent in the ~~waveform~~ wavelength range of the light emitted from the organic EL layer. In order to obtain these two characteristics, it is preferable in the invention that the cathode 112 has a laminated structure composed of a plurality of layers. This is because the material having a low work function generally has a low transparency.

[0038] At a portion contacting the organic EL layer 110, an extremely thin film (of 10 nm) is used and made of: an alkaline metal such as lithium or sodium; alkaline earth metal such as potassium, calcium, magnesium or strontium; or an electron-injecting metal of those fluorides, an alloy or compound of another metal. It is possible to inject electrons efficiently when the material having the low work function is used. It is possible to minimize the ~~degradation~~ decrease in the transparency of the material when the extremely thin film is formed. A transparent

conductive film made of ITO or IZO is formed on the extremely thin film. The conductive film functions as an auxiliary electrode to lower the resistance of the cathode 112 as a whole, thereby feeding a sufficient current to the organic EL layer 110.

Please replace a paragraph **[0043]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0043] Various polymeric materials can be used for the passivation layer, including ~~a photo-setting resin and/or a thermosetting resin such as~~ an imide-modified silicone resin (as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 05-134112, No. 07-218717, and No. 07-306311); a material containing an inorganic metallic compound (TiO, Al_2O_3 or SiO_2) dispersed in an acrylic resin, a polyimide resin or a silicone resin (as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 05-119306 and No. 07-104114); a resin having a reactive vinyl group of acrylate monomer, oligomer, or polymer; a resist resin (as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 06-300910, No. 07-128519, No. 08-279394, and No. 09-330793); a fluorine resin (as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publications (Kokai) No. 09-330793 and No. 05-36475), or <u>a photo-setting resin and/or a thermosetting resin such as</u> an epoxy resin having a mesogen structure for a high thermal conductivity.

Please replace paragraphs **[0048]** to **[0051]** with the following amended paragraphs:

[0048] The color conversion filter layer includes a color filter layer 118, a fluorescent conversion layer 120, and a laminate of the color filter layer 118 and the fluorescent conversion layer 120. The fluorescent conversion layer 120 absorbs the light emitted from the organic EL layer 110 in the near ultraviolet region and in the visible light range, especially in the blue to bluish green color range, and emits visible light with a different wavelength as fluorescent light. For a full-color display, separate color conversion filter layers are provided for emitting light of at least a blue <u>color</u> (B) range, a green <u>color</u> (G) range and a red <u>color</u> (R) range. Each of the R, G and B fluorescent conversion layers contains

at least an organic fluorescent dye and a matrix resin.

[0049] In the invention, preferably one or more fluorescent dyes emitting fluorescent light in at least the red range may be used, or combined with one or more fluorescent dyes emitting fluorescent light in the green range. This is because, when the organic EL layer 110 emitting light in the blue range to a bluish green color, which contains little light in the red color range, is used as the light source, the light in the red range obtained by passing the light from the organic EL layer 110 through a ~~mere~~ simple red filter becomes dark.

[0050] Accordingly, it is possible to output light in the red color range with sufficient intensity when the light in the blue to bluish green color range from the organic EL layer 110 is converted into the light in the red color range with the fluorescent dye. A fluorescent dye for absorbing the light in the blue color to the bluish green color range emitted from the ~~fluorescent source~~ luminous body to emit the fluorescent light in the red color range includes a Rhodamine dye such as Rhodamine B, Rhodamine 6G, Rhodamine 3B, Rhodamine 101, Rhodamine 110, Sulfo-Rhodamine, Basic violet 11 or Basic Red 2; a cyanine dye; a pyridine dye such as 1-ethyl-2-[4-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-1, 3-butadienyl]-pyridinium perchlorate (Pyridin 1); or an oxazine dye. Moreover, various dyes (e.g., direct dye, acid dye, basic dye or dispersion dye) can be used, as far as the fluorescence is obtained.

[0051] A fluorescent dye for absorbing the light in the blue color to the bluish green color range emitted from the ~~fluorescent source~~ luminous body to emit the fluorescent light in the green color range includes a coumarin type pigment such as 3-(2'-benzothiazolyl)-7-diethylamino coumarin (Coumarin 6), 3-(2'-benzoimidazolyl)-7-diethylamino coumarin (Coumarin 7), 3-(2'-N-methylbenzoimidazolyl)-7-diethylamino coumarin (Coumarin 30), or 2, 3, 5, 6-1H, 4H-tetrahydro-8-trifluoromethyl quinolizine (9, 9a, 1-gh) coumarin (Coumarin 153); a coumarin type dye such as Basic Yellow 51; or a naphthalimide type dye such as Solvent Yellow 116. Moreover, various dyes (e.g., direct dye, acid dye, basic dye or dispersion dye) can be used, as far as the fluorescence is obtained.

Please replace paragraph **[0053]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0053] The organic fluorescent dye used in the invention may be blended in advance into polymethacrylic ester, polyvinyl chloride, a copolymer resin of vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate, an alkyd resin, an aromatic sulfonamide resin, an urea resin, a melamine resin or a benzoquanamine resin or their resin mixture <u>to be changed into pigment as</u>~~, and may be pigmented into~~ an organic fluorescent pigment. Moreover, these organic fluorescent dyes or organic fluorescent pigments, which are generally termed as the organic fluorescent dye in the specification, may be used either solely or in combination of two or more kinds for adjusting ~~the fluorescent~~ <u>a</u> hue <u>of the fluorescence</u>.

Please replace paragraph **[0055]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0055] The matrix resin used in the fluorescent conversion layer of the invention becomes insoluble and infusible after the photo-setting or photo-/thermo-setting resin (or resist) is cured through a photo- and/or heat-treatment to produce radial ~~seeds~~ <u>species</u> or ion ~~seeds~~ <u>species</u> for polymerization or crosslinking. In order to pattern the fluorescent conversion layer, it is desired that the photo-setting or photo-/thermo-setting resin is soluble, when unexposed, in an organic solvent or alkaline solution.